AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. - 2. (Cancelled)

3. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1 A method for producing a minusstrand RNA viral vector, which comprises the steps of:

expressing a bacteriophage RNA polymerase-encoding DNA under the <u>direct</u> control of the <u>a</u> cytomegalovirus enhancer and chicken β -actin promoter-comprising promoter in the <u>a</u> virus-producing cell; and

RNA virus genome RNA or the complementary strand thereof, and that is operably linked with a recognition sequence of the RNA polymerase in the virus-producing cell; and

expressing minus-strand RNA viral proteins that form a ribonucleoprotein with the genome RNA under the direct control of the cytomegalovirus enhancer and chicken β-actin promoter-comprising promoter in the virus-producing cell.

4. (Cancelled)

- 5. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the RNA polymerase-encoding DNA is expressed episomally in the virus-producing cell.
- 6. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 3, wherein the RNA polymerase-encoding DNA is expressed from a chromosome in the virus-producing cell.
- 7. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the bacteriophage is selected from the

group consisting of SP6 phage, T3 phage, and T7 phage.

- 8. (Currently amended) The method of claim $\frac{1}{2}$, wherein the minus-strand RNA virus is Sendai virus.
- 9. (Currently amended) The method of claim 4 3, wherein the genome RNA or the complementary strand thereof lacks one or more genes encoding an envelope-constituting protein, and wherein the method further comprises the step of expressing a DNA encoding an envelope-constituting protein in the cell.

10. - 25. (Cancelled)

- 26. (Currently amended) The mammalian cell of claim 24 A mammalian cell maintaining (i) a bacteriophage RNA polymerase-encoding DNA that is operably linked with a promoter comprising a cytomegalovirus enhancer and a chicken β-actin promoter, which further maintains (ii) a DNA that encodes a minus-strand RNA virus genome RNA or the complementary strand thereof and that is operably linked with a recognition sequence of the RNA polymerase, and (iii) DNAs encoding minus-strand RNA viral proteins that form a ribonucleoprotein with the genome RNA, wherein the DNAs are operably linked to a promoter comprising a cytomegalovirus enhancer and a chicken β-actin promoter.
- 27. (Original) The mammalian cell of claim 26, wherein the genome RNA or the complementary strand thereof lacks one or more genes encoding an envelope-constituting protein.
- 28. (Currently amended) The mammalian cell of claim 25 26, wherein the minus-strand

RNA virus is Sendai virus.

- 29. (New) A kit for producing a minus-strand RNA virus, comprising:
- (i) a bacteriophage RNA polymerase-encoding DNA operably linked to a promoter comprising a cytomegalovirus enhancer and a chicken β-actin promoter;
- (ii) a DNA encoding the minus-strand RNA virus genome RNA or the complementary strand thereof, which is operably linked to the RNA polymerase recognition sequence; and
- (iii) DNAs encoding minus-strand RNA viral proteins that form a ribonucleoprotein with the genome RNA, wherein the DNA is operably linked to a promoter comprising a cytomegalovirus enhancer and a chicken β-actin promoter.
- 30. (New) The kit of claim 29, wherein the bacteriophage is selected from the group consisting of SP6 phage, T3 phage, and T7 phage.
- 31. (New) The kit of claim 29, wherein the genome RNA or the complementary strand thereof lacks one or more genes encoding an envelope-constituting protein.
- 32. (New) The kit of claim 29, wherein the minus-strand RNA virus is Sendai virus.
- 33. (New) The kit of claim 29, wherein the bacteriophage RNA polymerase-encoding DNA has a recognition sequence of a recombinase, and the expression of the DNA is inducible by the recombinase.
- 34. (New) The kit of claim 29, wherein the bacteriophage RNA polymerase-encoding DNA is maintained in a mammalian cell present in the kit.